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POPULAR TALES.

HENRY AND CHARLES;
OR, HONESTY AND DISHONESTY.

BY D. C. COLESWORTHY.

O, dark and fearful is the path
That leadeth man astray;
No blushing flowers to love it hath—
No greenness spreads the way.

He is a brother and a friend,
Who when our lot is low,
With pleasant words, will aid extend,
And wipe the tears that flow.

'Be a good boy, Henry. You are now fourteen years old, and I have made arrangements with Mr. Simonton to take you into his store.—Be obedient to your master: in all things just and reasonable. I have confidence in him, or I would not consent for you to go from home He will be kind to you and always treat you well, if you do your duty. Be perfectly honest, Henry; never take the value of a copper from your master even if you stand in great need of money. If you do your duty and are faithful to Mrs. Simonton you will secure his confidence and the respects of all who know you, and become a useful man.—Mind what I tell you—be honest—be industrious—attend strictly to your business, and never associate with the vicious and unprincipled.'

Thus spake Mr. Jones to his son, who was about leaving the parental roof for a clerkship in a store. Henry was a dutiful child, and had received excellent precepts and good example from his parents.

'I shall try, father,' said the boy, 'to please Mr. Simonton, and I think he will never have occasion to speak a cross word to me.'

'You must do your best to give satisfaction to your master,' said his mother. 'Remember that you will have to put up with more inconveniences than you would at home, and that you cannot always do as you would desire. Endeavor to be obedient to Mr. Simonton, so that he will never have occasion to reprove you, and so conduct yourself that he will never hesitate to trust you.'

With cheerful spirits and a happy heart, the youth left his parents and entered the store of the merchant. Mr. Simonton did an extensive business for the place, and employed another clerk, who was about two years the senior of Henry.—His name was Charles Bedford. It was not long before Henry became the companion and friend of Charles—the latter could not help loving the former, he was so gentle and amiable in his disposition. There was a difference in the feelings of the youths. Henry was strict in his adherence to what he considered correct principles. He abhored deception and profanity, and strictly observed the Sabbath by attending church, as he had been brought up by his parents. But Charles would often evade and equivocate, and sometimes utter falsehoods. When he was displeased he did not hesitate to make use of profane words, and as for the Sabbath, he did not believe in its observance, and would often pass the day in strolling about the streets.

The boys boarded together with their master. One night as they retired to rest, Charles remarked:

'I don't see why you are so ploguey particular about what you do'

'In what respect, Charles?'

'In every thing. You won't stay at home on Sunday, you know, and seem to think it wrong to enjoy yourself on that day. I think as we are confined to the store all the week, there's no harm in enjoying oneself on Sunday.'

'But I take more pleasure in attending church than I should in loitering about. In a good sermon I feel considerable interest. I also like good singing. I would not stay away from church on any account.'

'And then, Henry, you are so particular to speak just so. I don't know as I ever heard you swear. There is no harm in using a few trifling words.'

'But, what good do they do?'

'Oh! one appears better to use them—and then they come in so easy, that I cannot help using them.'

'If I cannot appear well without swearing, I shall be contented to appear badly. I know I shall never learn to use profane words.'

'You will get over such feelings by and by.—You will never be thought any thing of unless you do, and there's another thing, you will not smoke a cigar. What harm is there in smoking, I should like to know?'

'It does no good. I have heard it said that smoking leads to drinking, and that there are few if any drunkards who do not use tobacco in some shape or another. You wouldn't wish to be a drunkard, I hope?'

'No—and I never intend to. I don't exactly like your temperance societies; I wouldn't join one on any account. I like freedom from all restraint.'

'I am sorry to hear you talk so. The temperance societies, I believe, are doing a great deal of good.'

"You are foolish, Henry, to think so. But you will change your mind before long.'

Thus the two youths conversed till they dropped asleep. It was evident that Charles had had a different education from his companion. His parents were of that class who look upon mere morality as a virtue, even though the heart be depraved. If outwardly the man appeared well, it was sufficient—and thus they taught their children.

For a few months Charles and Henry moved on pleasently together, but a keen observer could have noticed the bad influence that young Bedford exercised over his companion. Being with him constantly, and hearing his conversation and observing his conduct, Henry by degrees learned the disgusting habit of using profane words and was less particular in his observance of the Sabbath. He less frequently called upon his parents and often spent his evenings walking the streets, or in some improper shanty, where the rum glass was freely circulated. His mother saw the alteration in her son, but knew not to what cause to impute it. One evening when he called upon her, she remarked—

'Henry, where is it that you spend your evenings? You have not been at home for more than a week.'

'I generally go with Charles Bedford.'

'Where do you go?'

'Sometimes to one place, and sometimes to another.'

'I am afraid, my son, that Charles is not so good a boy as he ought to be, and that he will lead you astray.'

'So you always say, mother, when I go with any body I like.'

'But my child, I never speak unless it is for your good. It troubles me to have you away from home every evening.'

'You no need to have any fears of me. I shall not go into bad company.'

'I have known many a boy to be ruined by bad associates, and fear that boy is not so upright as he ought to be.'

Thus would Henry's mother talk with him.—She was apprehensive that he would be led away by Charles and ruined. Her fears were not entirely groundless Young Bedford was loose and irregular in his habits and had so insinuated himself into the favor of Henry, that the latter did not hesitate to follow his advice and example—Charles was in the constant practice of using profane words, smoking cigars and spending his evenings among those who did not hesitate occasionally to take a glass of cordial. Henry had learned to swear and smoke, from his companion, and every night he accompanied him to his favorite resorties. Once Charles took a glass of wine, and invited his friend to partake with him.

'I should rather not,' said he.

'Come—don't be afraid.'

'It will not hurt you. Come—come, drink a glass with me.'

Stopping a moment to think, he replied—'I will not drink any to night.'

'You are foolish, Henry.'

'Yes, he is a devilish fool,' remarked the retailer; 'I'll be bound he has been to the temperance meetings and heard that cursed Dow, or that brawling Walton, or that notorious Joe Lord speak. Drink away Charles, and I'll drink with you.'

"I am no fool, sir,' said Henry to the barkeeper; 'but what use is there for me to drink when I do not need it, and have not the least desire for it?'

'Then drink to please your friend, who has so kindly offered it to you.'

'Suppose I drink one glass, it may be the ruin of me.'

'Who told you that story? John Crockett, I'll be bound to say. Let John look at home. He has enough to do to mind his own affairs.'

'Who is John Crockett? I don't know him,'

'You don't be fearful, my little lad,' said one who was lying upon a bench; 'dont mind what the temperance folk tell ye. What do they care about you or any body else? All they want is power, to rule the State. Then they'll be satisfied. Come, my fine fellow,' he continued, rising from his seat, and patting Henry on the shoulder; 'take one glass, just to please us all.'

'Do, Henry, do,' said Charles, putting the glass to his lips; 'there, drink. That's a fine fellow—I knew you were no fool; he continued, as Henry took one or two swallows.

'I knew that youth was too intelligent,' said the retailer, 'to listen to the harangues of Dow and Walton. Keep him from their influence, and he will grow up a fine fellow.'

After conversing for about an hour in a like strain, cursing the temperance societies and all who addressed their meetings—Henry remained most of the time silent—he and his companions went to their lodgings and retired.

'What's the matter with you?' said Charles, addressing his friend, as he jumped into bed.

'What would my mother say, if she knew how I have conducted? I have tasted of ardent spirits to-night.' And the poor boy could not help shedding tears.

'Your mother will never know it—and certainly, she would not object to your enjoying yourself, if she did.'

'But what will it lead to? Who knows but I may become intemperate?'

'You will be a fool if you do Can't you now and then take a glass of wine or cordial, without being a drunkard? I pity you if you can't.'

'The greatest drunkards commenced by one drop. If my mother knew what I had done to-night, she would not rest till I had left this place.

'Your mother is like the rest of the orthodox, always borrowing trouble, and always afraid somebody is going to be ruined.

Without extending the conversation, Henry closed his eyes in sleep—not however, without resolving in his mind never to go into a grog-shop again.

Early in the morning, as he was passing down the street to his shop, he met the retailer, who sold his companion the spirit the night previous.

'Ah, my little fellow,' said he, 'I was much pleased with you last night, and should be happy to have you call on me again. That Charles Bedford is a capital fellow. Follow his advice and you'll make something.'

Henry made but a word in reply, and entered upon his duties at the shop. All that day he said but a few words, while Charles appeared to be as cheerful as a lark. He felt he had taken a wrong step, and disobeyed a kind mother and he was unhappy.

But, by associating constantly with Charles, the idea that it was wrong to drink a little spirit occasionally gradually wore away, and he objected less to go into the retailer's shops. With his companion, Henry denounced the temperance people as fanatical, and was as earnest in condemning their course as any of his associates.—He now preferred the company of the profane and drinking to the steady and industrious, and often absented himself from church on the Sabbath. So much for the influence and bad example of a companion His parents noticed the change in their son, and entreated him to keep aloof from bad associates; but they knew not the extent of his departures from their precepts.

After they had got through with the business of the day, and supper was ended, Charles and Henry went into their chamber, when the latter remarked,

'I have an idea of taking a ride this evening—should you like to go?'

'I don't know but I should. But where can you obtain a horse?'

'Say nothing, and I will tell you. On the floor of the shop, under the money drawer I picked up a two dollar bill,

'It probably belongs to Mr. Simonton.'

'How do I know that? I found the money and it is mine. If you will go with me, I will hire a horse and chaise.'

After a moment's hesitation, Henry decided to go That evening, they spent the two dollars.—Henry by the request of his companion, handed the bill to Mr. Plummer, the stable keeper to take out his pay for his horse.

Early the next morning, Mr. Simonton took Henry one side, and remarked—

'I have often missed money from my drawer. It is unpleasent for me to accuse any one of dishonesty; more especially one as young as you are, whose integrity I never wish to doubt. But I must say, I have strong suspicions that you are not so honest as you ought to be.'

'Sir, I have taken no money from you,' said Henry, shedding tears.

'Look here,' continued Mr. Simonton, taking a bill from his pocket-book, "did you ever see that before?'

Henry saw it was the very bill he had passed to Mr. Plummer the night before.

'Yes, sir,' said he, 'I think that is the bill I passed to the stable-keeper last evening.'

'It is the very one, and it belonged to me, and you must have taken it from the money drawer'

'It was handed to me by Charles, who said he found it on the floor.'

'A likely story. But if it were true, you knew that it belonged to me. But the story I do not believe. Charles has been with me a number of years, and I always found him trustworthy.'

'It certainly is as I tell you,' said the boy, sobbing aloud.

'You should have wept before. I cannot consent to have a dishonest boy in my employment. I shall directly send you to your father'

'I am not so guilty, sir, as you may suppose, and if you will try me once more, I'll be more careful what I do. I am sorry I consented to go with Charles, and would not do it again for the world'

'I am aware, Henry, if I turn you away—and for dishonesty, too—it will nearly ruin you.—Who will trust you again? Where can you get a place?'

'It is this thought that makes me feel so: and I know my mother would not sleep if she knew this. If you will try me again, I will study your interest, and never be guilty of a dishonest or improper thing.'

'Henry, you know my feelings towards you I have felt a deep interest in your welfare, and have always been kind to you.'

'I know it, and for this reason I feel so much the worse,' said the boy, continuing to weep

'If I should consent to have you remain in my store, you must turn over a new leaf to-day. I understand that you have been in the habit of late of visiting the miserable grog shops in —— street and spending your evenings among the people who meet there to drink and carouse—and also that you have sometimes taken of the intoxicating cup Is this true, Henry.'

'It is true, sir—I am sorry to say I was led away and over-persuaded to drink; but I will not do so again. I'm ashamed to think I have abused your kindness and have come to this. If you'll forgive me this once, I will give you no future trouble.'

'You know, Henry, I feel for your situation, and would not hesitate to retain you, if I were sure that you would be faithful to me and keep away from bad associates.'

'Just try me, sir, this once.'

'Well, Henry, as you are sorry for the course that you have pursued, and seem resolved to become a good boy, you may continue with me, and I shall say nothing about this affair. Henry, I wish you would listen to my advice, and never go near a grog shop, or spend your evenings with a gang of unprincipled youth. Use no profane words yourself, and discountenance their use in others. When you came with me, you were free from this charge, and I feel sorry that you ever associated with other than upright virtuous youth. Guard your heart and your lips—watch against temptation, and you will grow up an honest man, to be respected by all.'

Henry thanked his master for his kindness, and resolved, as he attended to his duties, never to do any thing that would displease him.

When Charles had an opportunity of speaking to Henry, he remarked—'How did you like the old man's blowing up?'

'I don't blame him. We have both been wrong.'

'He said but little to me, and he'll forget all about it in a few days. Don't be so chop-fallen, Henry.'

'Mr. Simonton has been kind to us, and it makes me feel unpleasant to know that he has had occasion to find fault. We must try to conduct better in future.'

Don't be frightened too soon. We've done nothing out of the way.'

'We have not spent our evenings as we should, you know.'

'What harm is there in enjoying ourselves? I shan't stay in the house for any body, after my work is done.'

'I shall visit the shops in ——— street no more.'

'The bigger fool you are.'

'There is one thing we should look at, Charles. While we disobey Mr. Simonton, and visit improper places, we are injuring ourselves. Suppose we continue in the course we have pursued the last two months—what will be the consequence? If we accustom ourselves to smoking, drinking, and swearing, the habits will grow upon us, and we may become unprincipled men and common drunkards. We should look a little ahead.'

'Enjoy ourselves while we can, I say. This is what I intend to do; but you are at liberty to become a deacon, if you please.'

Henry did not like to prolong the conversation; but he was surprised and grieved at the language of his friend. He felt that he had erred, and was now resolved on a different course. In the evening, instead of going with Charles, he visited his parents; and when he retired to rest, he felt happier than as if he had been with unprincipled associates. It was late before his friend came home. He remarked to Henry—

'I have had a glorious time this evening. I never in my life enjoyed myself better.'

'I am afraid you have not been in good company to-night?'

'If you were not a ninny, you might enjoy yourself, too. 'Henry, why don't you join the church?'

'To tell you the truth, Charles, I wish I was good enough to.'

'Ha! ha! ha!—so I thought. Well, every one to his taste, I say.'

Young Bedford continued to grow more unsteady, and stay out later at night. He was generally cross and disagreeable, and began to find fault with his companion. So different were the tastes and dispositions of the two boys, that they now associated together but very little, except in the way of business. Thus a few months passed away. The leisure time with Henry was passed in reading valuable books, and in various kinds of study, to improve his mind. Charles seldom took a book or a paper into his hands. Mr. Simonton was still kind to the boys, and seldom spoke a cross word to them. While in his shop, they attended to the business, and every thing seemed to go on prosperously. One day, as Henry was sitting at the dinner table alone—having been detained at the store later than usual—Sarah Simonton, his master's eldest daughter, a girl about eleven years old, came running into the room, and spoke to Henry—

'Pa has lost some money, and you have taken it.'

'What is it?' anxiously inquired the boy.

'You have been taking some money from his drawer at the shop.'

That moment the girl's mother came into the room and took her out, leaving Henry astonished beyond measure. He knew that he was innocent of the charge of theft, and without half eating his dinner he hastened to shop.—Mr. Simonton being alone, Henry stated to him what his daughter had said.

'It is true, Henry, that I have lost several dollars of late, and it is unaccountable to me where it has gone. Last evening I called Charles to me, but could learn but very little from him. Have you seen Charles with money of late?'

'No, sir, I have not'

'Have you had any money?'

'The last I had were the three dollars you let me have a week ago last Saturday.'

'Have you the bills now?'

'No, sir; I have but fifty cents in the world.'

Upon his stating thus, Mr. Simonton took him into his counting room, with Charles, who had just entered the store. Being seated, Mr S. inquired of Charles—

'Did you not tell me that Henry had some money?'

'Yes, sir—I thought I saw him put some bills in his trunk the other night.'

'It is a mistake, Charles,' said Henry; 'I have had no money since the three dollars Mr. Simonton gave me a little while ago, and my mother bought me some things with the money.'

'What made you think you saw him have money, Charles?'

'I saw him put something into his trunk, and I had no doubt it was money, but I may have been mistaken.'

'Now tell the truth," said Mr. S., turning to Henry—'have you not money in your trunk?'

'Not but fifty cents, sir.'

'Have you any objection to let me have your key, and look into your trunk?'

'Do you not believe me? I tell you the truth.'

'Just loan me the key of your trunk.'

'I have nothing in my trunk but what is my own; but the boy could not keep from shedding tears.

But his reluctance to let him have the key, his master supposed he might be guilty, and insisted on having the key.

'Well, sir, you may take it; but you will find that I have not been dishonest nor deceived you.'

Mr. Simonton took the key, and went directly to the house. He opened Henry's trunk, and, after looking a moment or two, stowed away in one corner, he found a one dollar bill. With more grief than anger, he locked the trunk, and took the bill with him to the shop.

Calling Henry into his room, he said—

'I am pained to the heart to find that you have deceived me.'

'Deceived you I have not.'

'Do not add lying to dishonesty, I beg of you. It will be worse for you in the end.—It is better to acknowledge the whole.'

'I have nothing to acknowledge,' the boy wept aloud.

'I found this bill in your trunk,' holding it in his hand.

'Then it was put there without my knowledge.'

'Henry, I am sorry to hear you talk so.—For the last few months, I have put the utmost confidence in you. You remember your promise to me, when I concluded to keep you, and say nothing about the former affair? but I must dismiss you now.'

'Say not so—it will ruin me.'

'I have tried you, after I found you not to be trustworthy, and this is my reward. I regret you have done this, but I cannot keep you longer. You may take your trunk from the house, and go home to your father.'

With his handkerchief to his eyes, Henry left the store, and went directly to his mother. He told her the whole affair, amid sobs and tears.

'Never mind, my son,' said she, 'the really guilty person will be detected at last. It is hard to be accused of dishonesty, but it will be best not to say a word about it. Mr. Simonton is wealthy and we are poor, and, if he were disposed, he could injure us a great deal; but he is deceived. By and by, when he knows who is the really dishonest person, he will not hesitate to do justice by you. Dry your tears, and for the present you can assist me about the house. Perhaps you can find a good opening in the course of a few weeks.'

Mr. Jones exceedingly regretted what had happened when he came home to his dinner, but he whispered not a word of reproach against his son nor his master. Like a Christian philosopher, he remarked:

'Never mind, my boy, innocence will be vindicated in the end, while crime alone will be punished. Dwell not on the unhappy circumstance, but be happy at home, till you can obtain another place. It will turn out right in the end. Your motto always has been, 'look on the right side.''

When Henry took his trunk away from Mr. Simonton's, he went into the parlor to bid Mrs. S. and her daughter good bye, but they took no notice of him. A tear in his eye told how keenly he felt the slight.

'But I'll not mind it,' said he, and he brushed the tear from his cheek.

In a few days he met Charles.

'What a fool you was,' said he, 'to leave that money in your trunk. You might have known the old man would find you out.'

'I didn't put the money there, and you know it.'

'I know it. Tell me that again if you dare.'

Henry made no reply, and passed on.

It was not a long time before young Jones obtained another situation. He went into the store of a gentleman, who, liking his appearance, asked him if he did not wish for a place in his establishment. Henry was pleasantly situated with Mr. Roberts, and gave perfect satisfaction to his employer He was attentive to his business, and took care to improve the spare moments of his time

Henry had been in his new situation about four months, when he received a request from Mr. Simonton for him to call and see him at his house, on the following evening. Without hesitation, Henry called on his old master.—When he was seated—Mr. Simonton and he

being alone in the room, the former remarked—

'You may think it strange that I have sent for you Henry but I must tell you that I think I have done injustice to you. Until very recently, I believed that you were dishonest and lied to me. My opinion is now changed. Charles I believe to be the villain. I have missed money at various times, and a few days ago I accused him of being the thief; and I think I had sufficient proof of his guilt; but he used very insulting language to me, and during the day took away his trunk and went to the south, as I understand, in a steamboat that evening. Since then I have found that he was very dishonest. I have lost more than a little by him. Henry, I am sorry I treated you so unkindly. I think you told me the truth.'

'Yes sir, what I said at the time was what I believed to be the truth. I never could tell how that money came into my trunk.'

'From what I have learned of Charles, I have no doubt that he opened your trunk and put it in.'

'I cannot believe that he would have done it.'

'There is no doubt in my own mind. It has always been a rule with me, when I have wronged another, intentionally or otherwise, to ask his forgiveness and it is my duty to ask yours, for I have seriously injured you.'

'Say nothing about it, sir. With all my heart I forgave you a long time ago. I knew you had a wrong impression, and hoped the time would come when the real offender would be detected.'

'Another thing I wish to say to you. I should be pleased to have you come and reside with me again. If you are not engaged for any length of time with Mr. Roberts, and will come with me I will do well by you.'

Henry thanked Mr. Simonton, and as he was always pleased with the general treatment he received while he remained with him, he concluded to go with him again. His present master regretted to have him leave, but finally gave his consent, and Henry was once more in the employ of his old master.

No man could be more kind to another than was Mr. Simonton to Henry. He treated him as a son, and favored him in a thousand ways.

Young Jones remained with his kind master till he became of age, and soon after, he was taken into equal copartnership with him. The firm of Simonton & Jones did as much business in their line as any two firms in the place. For moral worth, and stearling integrity, no men in the comunity stood higher. They delt fairly and honorably with all, and were perfectly free from those contracted views and mean contrivances that makes so many detested and abhorred.

In a few years, Henry had acquired some little property, and in a neat and pleasent part of the town he built him a neat and commodious house. When his dwelling was complete, he married Sarah, the daughter of Mr. Simonton, than whom a kinder and more agreeable young woman could no where be found. She was well calculated to make him happy—and two more congenial hearts probably never came together.

Mr. Jones had been in business something like six years, when he took a journey to the South, partly for business and partly for pleasure. Among other States he visited, he went to Louisiana, and spent several weeks. One day in N Orleans, he saw several persons gathering and inquiring the cause, he was told that a thief had just been placed in the pillory. On his head was a paper cap, on which was printed in large letters the word voleuse. Henry though the countenance of the felon was familiar, and in a moment it struck him that it was his old companion, Charles Bedford. He could not be mistaken—it was he. But the marks of degradation were on his person. He had the appearance of a man of forty-five, when in fact he was not more than thirty. A tear or two struggled down the cheek of Henry as he gazed upon the miserable man—On the breast of the thief was a placard, upon which his crime and sentence were written. He had been stealing, and was to stand in the pillory one hour, and then receive fifty lashes. Henry waited and saw the punishment inflicted upon the person of the young man, nearly every blow of the whip drawing blood with it. Though a painful sight, he remained till he saw the poor fellow removed for the dressing of his wounds.

That day, Henry called upon him, but he found him a miserably wicked and polluted being. Without at first making himself known, he remarked—

'My good friend, what has brought you to this condition?—if I may ask you the question.'

'Intemperance and dishonesty. I have brought it all on myself.

'There is a chance for your reformation—why not forsake the bowl?'

'Sir, I am too far gone, now; I am houseless and friendless.'

'None are beyond the reach of hope, while they can move and breathe. You may yet be a man again.'

Seeing him in much pain from his chastisement, Henry left him, promising to call again in a day or two. But, feeling a sympathy for the poor fallen wreck of humanity, the next day he was at his side, with some trifles he had bought for his comfort. The unhappy man appeared very grateful, and thanked Henry with tears in his eyes.

'To whom I indebted to for this kindness?' enquired he

'I was a stranger in this place.'

'Sir, I can never forget you. No other person but yourself has shown me any pity. I have done wrong, I know. Once I might have been something. I commenced early a career of folly; but I knew not the latter consequences till now.'

'You are not now too old to reform. Give me your word that you will from this time cease to drink ardent spirit, and become a reformed man and I will see what I can do for you.'

'Sir, your kindness astonishes me. Can I have one friend in the world? Is there yet hope for me? O, sir'—and tears checked his utterance.

'You have a friend in me, if you will do your duty.'

'I will try to, with all my heart.'

'There is one gentleman in New Orleans with whom I am acquainted. Upon my recommendation, he has agreed to take you as a porter in his store. If you are faithful, steady and honest he will do well by you. If otherwise, I am to sustain the loss.'

'A thousand thanks, sir. I will become a man again. Such kindness I never expected to see. Sir, what may I call your name?'

'Jones—my name is Jones.'

'Jones, did you say?' and the poor fellow looked up astonished beyond measure. 'I once knew a person by that name—a fine little fellow too—would that I had been like him—but I wronged him'—and the tears again began to flow. 'I will tell you what I did; I led him away from virtue. God forgive me—I took money from our employer: for we lived with the same man—and to screen myself, I placed a bill in his trunk—wretch that I was—and our master dismissed him as a thief. How can I be otherwise than miserable, to treat a kind, honest, and virtuous youth in this manner? What has become of him I do not know, but I trust he is yet virtuous and happy, while I am miserable and wretched.—You are no relation to this Jones, who lived in a distant State?'

'I know him will.'

'You astonish me.'

'Charles, without longer deceiving you, I am the very person—don't you know me?'

'True as I live, 'tis he'—and it was sometime before he could speak—while the tears gushed in torrents from his eyes. 'Henry my benefactor and friend, forgive me! O, forgive me?'

'My dear fellow, you have long been forgiven. I never harbor any thing in my heart against a fellow creature.'

For an hour they conversed together and each related the history of their past lives. Charles had suffered every thing but death. He had been degraded and miserable in the extreme.—Several times had he been imprisoned for his dishonesty. But now by the kindness of his friend, he resolved to reform, and before Henry left the place, he saw him pleasently situated in a store, where, if he should prove faithful, the prospect of a good living and something more was before him.

Henry returned to his native place after an absence of one or two months, and continued to prosper in his business. He occasionally received letters from Charles, who had faithfully kept his promise, and became an altered man. The last time he heard from him, he had been promoted to chief clerk in the establishment, and was about taking to himself a wife.

We have but little to add to our story. Though virtue for a time may be cast down, yet will she triumph at last. All should remember this fact and let nothing keep them from the path of duty.

Kindness will work wonders in the human heart. When a man errs, reproach him and you drive him farther from virtue; but be kind: persuade and encourage him, and you change his heart and save a soul from ruin.

JUDGE DANA.

Died at his mansion in Fryeburg Dec. 27, Hon. Judah Dana, aged 79.

The Deceased was born in Pomfret, Vermont, and was graduated at Dartmouth College, 1795.* In 1798, he commenced the practice of law in Fryeburg, where his prompt business habits, moral qualities and intellectual superiority, immediately secured to him an extensive and lucrative business, together with the confidence of the community.

His profession I rank soon attracted the attention of Government, by which he was called to many offices of trust. He was attorney for Government six years. Judge of Probate about twenty years, and Judge of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas from 1811, till the separation of Maine from Massachusetts. And he was a member of the committee that drafted the Constitution of Maine.

After the separation, he returned to the bar and continued the practice of law with success.—He was elected to the council in 1833 and in 1834.—Was Bank commissioner in 1836, and served till his appointment as United States Senator in 1837.

Few men have received so many unsolicited offices of public trust,—fewer still have discharged there duties so honorably to themselves, or more active to the public.

But it is as his private life that Judge Dana's many shining qualities are seen to their best issue. He discharged his duties, as a man, no less faithful, than as a public officer.—And whether we regard him as a father or family devoting himself to the education of his children, bereaved of their mother; or as a Christian carrying his Religion with him into the world, and remaining uncontaminable by the influences which surrounded him—he is above all praise. They only who have known him here, can truly appreciate him.

Throughout his long and active life he never lost sight of the future in the present. His far-reaching mind was ever on the alert for doing good. But of no one thing he was more zealous and efficient than in another, it was in the cause of education. He was untiring in his efforts to make its advantages appear to others in their proper light.

There are many a young man scattered over different parts of the Union, who will long cherish grateful recollections of his untold kindness and encouragement under depressing circumstances, many of whom he has given the first impulse to a course of education, and habits and distinction.

It is a consolation to his friends in their affliction, that his faculties remained unimpaired through his last sickness; that the hope which supported him through life appeared but the more bright as physical suffering rendered all around him dark and gloomy, and that he viewed his approaching dissolution with perfect calmness, expressing to them belief that his Savior would welcome him in life's last agony, and be his portion in eternity. [Christian Mirror.

*Judge Dana's parents removed from Pomfret to Hanover, in Grafton County, Vermont, in 1771. His mother was the daughter of Gen. Israel Putnam.

Daily Sketchings. The Boston Journal states that the body of a negro, packed in a flour barrel, was found in the street at Chelsea, where it was left on Friday night, and remained throughout the following day. The barrel was directed to John Blake Lowell, care of S. C. Shepleigh, Tuck's Express. Coroner Pratt summoned a jury, when it was ascertained that the name of the deceased was Nicholas Silver, that he died at the Marine Hospital Dec. 17, was placed in the tomb of the institution, which was opened on Friday night by thieves, and the body was stolen away. By some blunder or affright, the barrel into which it had been crowded, and which its emanciated state permitted, was left in the street.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JANUARY 20, 1846.

STATE CONVENTION.

Mr. Millett—Dear Sir,—At what time and place, and in what manner, the next Democratic State Convention is to be called, has become somewhat of a question among a portion of our friends in the State, judging from the Argus, Age, &c.; and perhaps it is highly proper that the subject should be well understood, that no portion of the State, nor the friends of any candidate, can have reason to find fault. All such matters should be fairly canvassed, that the harmony of the party may be preserved.

I had thought there could be but little question that the Convention would be called to meet at Portland, for if I am not much mistaken when a Resolution was passed by the Democratic members of the Legislature of 1842 requesting the Convention of 1843 to be notified by the State Committee to meet in Bangor, it was also recommended in the same Resolution that the second Convention meet at Portland, and the third at Augusta. It is true, such a vote would not be binding upon the present Committee, nor upon the Committee that may be chosen by the next Legislature; but is not the faith of the party somewhat pledged to carry out such an understanding? It seems to me it is most clearly. Again, it is quite as convenient for all parts of the State to assemble in Portland, and less expensive than at Augusta.

I believe with some others, that it is too early to have the Convention called before the sitting of the Legislature, not only that it is a long time before the election, and a very long time before a successful candidate could take his seat, but that no State Committee can exist that could call a Convention without, to say the least, assumption of power, and it would also be at a season of the year when the travelling will be unquestionably bad.

It is true there is a strong objection to holding a Convention at Augusta during the sitting of the Legislature, for the reason that it would be too much like a Legislative Caucus, and that it would cause delay in the deliberations of that body. But if the Convention be held at Portland I cannot see but that all these objections are obviated. A Committee can be chosen by the Democratic members of the Legislature at an early day, and then notice can be given calling a Convention at Portland, away from all the influences of the Legislature, and in accordance with the recommendation of our friends in 1842.

It seems to me that by no means should the Convention be called at an earlier day than from the 4th to the 15th of July. Let us wait until the party shall have canvassed the subject with care and deliberation—until its sentiment is well settled, for it is a question of great importance, one in which not only the union and permanency of our cause is at stake, but the interests of the whole State demand that a man should be put in nomination who will receive united interests and do honor to the important trust. At or about the time above mentioned the travelling will be likely to be good—the water communications open and convenient, and when a greater portion of our friends are comparatively at leisure than at any other time in the summer season.

Many other reasons may be named, but I forbear at the present time, my desire being simply to call the attention of our friends to the subject.

Yours truly, A DEMOCRAT.

Fire in Portland.—We learn from the Argus that on Tuesday evening last, a fire broke out in the printing press room of Messrs. Sanborn & Carter, contiguous to the Argus Office, which was quenched by the fire department before it had made very serious progress; but in the effort to put out the fire considerable damage was done to the press and other property of Messrs S & C. The property we are happy to learn, was insured.

☞ The Oxford County Sacred Music Society will meet at the Meeting House on Paris Hill on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The Music will be selected from the Boston Sacred Harmony.

The Literary Emporium.—We have from Mr. J. E. Worthman, formerly of this State, but now of N. York city, a monthly periodical with the foregoing title. It is a compendium of religious, literary, and philosophical knowledge: and each number is embellished with a beautiful steel plate and a nicely printed flower. It contains articles, original and selected, from the best pens of the country, and is truly a valuable family magazine. 31 per annum. Office, 118 Nassau street.

Young People's Magazine.—We have received the first number of a magazine for the young, with the above title. It is edited by Seba Smith, formerly of this State, Rev. J. S. Abbot and Mrs. Seba Smith, with others of our best female writers, will be regular contributors to its pages. These names are sufficient guarantee that the work will be valuable and attractive. Each number is to be illustrated by a steel engraving and a flower. Price, $1 per annum. J. E. Worthman, publisher, 118 Nassau street.

Teeth Almanac.—We have received a number of Dr. Harlan's Teeth Almanac for the current year. It contains, in addition to the usual calendar matter, much useful information in relation to the teeth.

Liberty Gubernatorial Nomination.—Gen. Samuel Fessenden, of Portland, was nominated by the Liberty Convention holden at Hallowell, on Wednesday and Thursday of week before last, as the candidate for the office of Governor, to be supported by that party at the next election.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Levi Bradley, Charleston, Land Agent.
Alfred Redington, Augusta, Adjutant General.
John Shepley, Saco, Reporter of Decisions of Supreme Judicial Court.
Benjamin Carr, Thomaston, Warden State Prison.
Arvida Hayford, Bangor, Indian Agent.
Benjamin Swett, " Keeper of Arsenal at Bangor.
George T. Hedge, Portland, Keeper of Arsenal at Portland.
Lemuel Gooding, Portland, Inspector General Pot and Pearl Ashes.
Gilman Turner, Augusta, Supt. Pub. Buildings.

County of York.

Israel Chadbourne, Alfred, Sheriff.
Wm. Hammond, Alfred, Reg. of Probate.

County of Lincoln

Thomas Cunningham, Wiscasset, Sheriff.

County of Hancock.

Richard Tinker, Ellsworth, Sheriff.
John D. Richards, " Reg. of Probate.

County of Washington.

Albert G. Lane, Machias, Register of Probate.

County of Kennebec

James R. Bachelder, Readfield, Sheriff.
Frances Davis, Augusta, Register of Probate.

County of Oxford.

O'Neil W. Robinson, Waterford, Sheriff.
Job Prince, Turner, Judge of Probate.
George F. Emery, Paris, Register of Probate.

County of Penobscot.

Timothy Colby, Bangor, Ins. Beef and Pork.
John Williams, " Register of Probate.

County of Waldo.

James Y. McClintock, Belfast, Sheriff.
Charles Palmer, Belfast, Register of Probate.

County of Franklin.

Daniel Merritt, Jay, Sheriff.
Joseph D. Prescott, Chesterville, Reg. of Probate.

County of Piscataquis.

Joseph Chase, Dover, Sheriff.
Lyman Lee, Foxcroft, Register of Probate.

The nominations of Gilman Turner, Lemuel Gooding, John D. Richards, and Timothy Colby, were confirmed on Thursday.—Age.

THE INDEPENTENT TREASURY.

There is quite a stir among the deposite banks and their organs, in view of the prospect of the re-establishment of the Independent Treasury System. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, which represents the bank interests of that city generally, and the interest of the Bank of America in particular, commences a long tirade against the Constitutional Treasury, in these terms:—

"The Sub Treasury. Of all the shadows which have engaged the deliberations of patriots and demagogues, this is the thinnest shade. The reasons assigned for establishing it, are the insecurity and mismanagement of banks, the necessity of separating the money of the people from the banks, and the fact, *that money in the banks is not in the Treasury*," &c.

With the government therefore, "money in the banks" has not always been "money in the Treasury." With millions on deposite, it has at times been unable to command a single dollar. To prevent the recurrence of a similar state of things, the establishment of the Independent Treasury System is indispensably necessary. In times of peace and general prosperity, the money of the government would as a general thing, be safe enough in the banks; but in case of war, or in periods of general revulsion in monetary affairs, the fact is far otherwise. It is to protect the finances of the government against embarrassment, in the event of such emergencies, requiring all its resources and energy, that the constitutional treasury is rendered indispensable.—Augusta Age.

The Distance to Oregon. The time of the steamers to be sent from New York to Chagres, by the way of the Isthmus of Panama, to Astoria, on the Columbia River, by the way of the Sandwich Islands, is 7,000 miles, a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, connecting the two oceans, and such is the time now required to make the passage out. The distance from New York to the mouth of the Columbia River by sea is about 3,000 miles.

New Revolution in Mexico.—Letters dated in the city of Mexico as late as the 7th of December, united in the opinion that another revolution was inevitable.

Two Presidents had been placed in office by the army in the northern department, and the other by the army in the city of Mexico and in the southern departments. Sundry our exchanges.

Mechanics of Bangor, are a praise worthy class. The members of the Association there, among other exercises to cultivate their minds, exercise their skill in writing composition. One evening in a month, they have a meeting to hear the articles read—and to see how they get along in this useful exercise. The last reading circle met one evening last week, and of its results the Whig thus comments—"The reading afforded a fine entertainment and all seemed to be highly gratified. This is one of the most popular and we believe most useful exercise that has ever engaged the attention of the association. It is gratifying to know, too, that the number of contributors to the box is increasing."

Conscientiousness. The Salem Register gives a story of a gentleman of Boston, who twenty years ago, was an endorser upon a note of a failing firm, which afterwards settled and received a discharge from all its creditors by paying seventy-five per cent. The note belonged to one of the banks of Salem. Last week, the endorser, Mr. John Williams of Boston, called upon the debtor, recalled the transaction to their memory and paid up the amount due, with interest, which was, in all, $1459

Telegraph Charges. The charge for transmitting a communication of fifteen words to Boston from New-York by telegraph, will be twenty five cents.

The Canadian Press on the Message. We have been gratified to find in the Toronto Examiner some remarks on the President's Message, which indicate in a very significant manner the progress of liberal principles amongst our neighbors in Canada. The Examiner appears to be fully sensible of the power—the fast growin power—of that influence which the example of this confederacy is exercising upon nations of the European world. The extraordinary spectacle of a nation extending its dominion—enlarging its territorial boundaries—creating for itself a most commanding position amongst the powers of the earth—without war without bloodshed, without diplomatic intrigue—with no other instrumentality but free institutions, equal laws, and unfettered human effort, is justly regarded by our Canadian contemporary as one calculated to attract, in a pre-eminent degree, the admiration of mankind, and to stimulate the mass who are subject to despotic or monarchial authority to an adoption of those glorious principles which, in this western world, have now forced themselves to a superiority which the haughtiest potentates of earth have been made to tremble. The Examiner takes a just view of the passages in the Message bearing on the Oregon question. It does not consider that any barrier has been interposed to the ultimate amicable adjustment of the question—believes that if war should come the *onus* would be on the head of Great Britain—and properly speaks with approbation of the recommendation of such measures as were necessary to protect the American emigrants in Oregon, it being no invasion whatever of the terms of joint occupancy, and not only a justifiable act, but an incumbent duty on the part of this Government.

One remark of the Examiner is so significant that we extract it:

"Unfortunately for the popularity of a war with the United States in this country, the great mass of the people know nothing of the boasted British institutions, but as they are seen in our colonial system of government, which, so far, has been nothing but a hopeless struggle of the popular will against a system utterly irresponsible and despotic."

This is, indeed, a pregnant sentence, and contains much matter for serious and profitable reflection by all whom it may concern.

Washington Union

Anecdotes of Rev. Dr. Lathrop.—This eminent divine was a considerable of a wit as well as preacher. The following anecdotes, published in the Springfield Gazette, make out the case beyond all question:

'The Reverend Doctor had a young man to preach for him. The sermon was very good, but unfortunately had but little do with his text. The Monday after it was delivered, the author called upon the Doctor to ascertain its merits. Well, said the Doctor in answer to his trembling enquiries, 'your sermon was well enough, but I couldn't see as it had much connection with your text. *If your text had been a goose pen, your sermon wouldn't have pinched it.*'

Again—'The Doctor once engaged a neighboring minister, not much noted for eloquence, to deliver his preparatory lecture for him. The hour for the lecture came, but not the minister. The Doctor went through the preliminary services, and then sat down to wait for the arrival of his lady lecturer. After an interval of a few minutes, he made his appearance, and walked up to the chair where the Doctor was sitting.—It happened to be a windy day, and the principle in question, when last gust came, got something of a drowning, began to shake his coat, and take care fully about his condition. 'Oh,' said the Doctor, never mind, go right on, you'll be dry enough there.'

Some ladies of Brazoria county, Texas, have presented Ex-President Tyler with a large and massive silver pitcher, (manufactured by Messrs Ball, Tompkins, and Black, late Marquand & Co. of this city.) On one side the arms of the United States are engraved, and on the other the arms of Texas. The inscription is as follows—and it will explain the object with which the present has been made: "Presented by the ladies of Brazoria county, Texas, to Ex-President Tyler, as a small token of their gratitude for the benefits conferred upon their county by procuring its Annexation to the United States."

O Dear! A few days ago the inhabitants of a certain village out West, were filled with conjecture and consternation at the following notice, painted in large capitals, on the front of a house recently hired:—"Mrs M from New York, deals in all sorts of ladies' fall." All was consternation. Inquiry was instantly set on foot as to whom this Mrs. M. might be. No one could tell; she was a stranger from New York, about to establish a new concern. Great anxiety prevailed as to this unequivocal proclamation of the new establishment. The two whole days all was surmise and consolation. On the third morning, behold the mystery was unravelled. The Painter—who had, it seems, been suddenly attacked by a severe fit of compunction, returned to finish his work, and in ten minutes concluded it by adding, "and gentlemen's wearing apparel."

Sudden Fortune. Neil Jamison, of Philadelphia, and recently of Welches circus, has been left sole heir of an immense estate in Scotland, valued at £50,000. The news was brought by the Great Western. Mr. Jamison is at present professor of the banjo. He embarked in the next steam ship for Scotland, to take possesion of the goodly fortune.

France is preparing a powerful fleet, for some secret expedition. That's so.

29th Congress.—1st Session.

Monday, Jan. 12. In Senate, Mr. Westcott presented an act of the Legislature of Florida, chaning the name of Senator Levy to David Levy Yulee.

Mr Fairfield, from the Committee on naval affairs reported a bill providing—

1st. For building ten steam vessels of war, three frigates, two sloops, and two smaller vessels. 2d. That these be built by contract, if the President see fit. 3d. That before the next Congress meets, the President of the United States be authorized, if he see fit, to complete all the ships of war now on the stocks, and put in repair all vessels in ordinary. 4th. That he provide supplies for the navy and ordnance. 5th. That $5,500,000 be appropriated to carry this act into effect. 6th. That the act limiting the number of persons employed in the naval service to 7,500, be repealed.

Mr. Allen called up the joint resolution to amend and abrogate the convention of August 6th, 1827.

After some debate, Mr Westcott moved to postpone till the 10th of July. This was agreed to—yeas 32, nays 18.

House. Mr Adams presented a large batch of petitions—among them two from North Carolina against the admission of Texas as a slave State. Mr A. occupied more than an hour in presenting his 'pile.'

The Oregon question was taken up. Mr. Toombs of Georgia spoke in favor of the notice, but in the form recommended by Mr Hilliard of Alabama.

Mr J. R. Ingersoll sent to the chair a proposition to amend the resolution, so as to provide that the President of the U. S. be requested to enter into negotiations with the British Government, at such time and in such manner as he might see fit, for the purpose of terminating by mutual consent, the convention of August 16, 1827.

Mr Hamlin of Me, made an animated speech in favor of the notice, as reported by the comm

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THE OREGON. The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes.

"It is whispered that a new project for adjusting the Oregon question, in such a manner as will secure to us the continuance of peace, without the loss of any part of our territory, is now on foot. The character of the senator who has taken the project in hand, and the quarter whence he comes, promise success. I am not at liberty to state what it is, but will do so, should it be found that it is likely to receive sufficient encouragement to warrant the author of the project,—himself a strong friend to Oregon,—to propose it in the senate. It will, should it succeed prevent a rupture with England, and secure to us, without a struggle, the whole of Oregon. After saying so much, I scarcely need add that the project supposes that Great Britain will not herself give us the notice of the termination of the Convention; that she does not claim any sovereignty over the territory, and merely demands the continuance of her temporary interest, until the country shall be settled.

"If the project should take as well in some quarters as it has already done in others, I shall again allude to it."

A FACT WORTH KNOWING. We are informed that an English fortune, amounting to the small sum of about $2[illegible] is likely to fall to a gentleman named Jennings, now resident at Newcastle in this State. It has been in chancery nearly fifty years—the interest accumulating. We do not vouch for the truth of the rumor, although we have some information from a relative of the gentleman named. [Kennebec Journal.

The Purchase of Nuisance. The Warsaw Signal says—Two Catholic priests passed through this place on Monday last, on their way to Nauvoo. Their object was to ascertain the particular nature and amount of property which the Mormons wish to dispose of to their Church and on what terms it can be bought.

THE FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR. General Moutone de St. Yon, the new French Minister of War, appointed in place of Marshal Soult, is 53 years old. His career as a military man has been brilliant. He made his substitute hand, the campaigns of 1805-1807 in the army of Germany. As Aid-de-camp of Gen. Reille, he attended the siege of Stralsund, and afterwards accompanied that General to Catalonia, where he was charged with the command of an attacking column in the seige Rosas. He behaved with great gallantry, forced his entrance into the town, and the garrison, after a desperate resistance, was put to the sword. He was promoted to a captaincy for his conduct in this affair. He was at the battle of Victoria, where he gained new honors. He was wounded before St. Jean de Luz, and took part in several battles subsequently. Napoleon, on his return from Elba, appointed him an orderly officer, and in this quality, he was charged with several important mission during the Hundred Days. He was at Waterloo, where he was nominated colonel. In 1812, he commanded, as major-general, in Paris, in 1814 was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, and now is called to the post of Minister of war.

Shooting. The Bangor Whig says, that on Friday last, a Mrs Eaton, of Exeter, was found by her husband burned almost to a cinder.—Mr. Eaton had been married but twenty four hours, and having occasion to leave his house on business, returned in about three fourths of an hour, and found his wife, whom he had just before left in good health and spirits, in the dreadful condition above described.

There is a mystery hanging over the affair which can never be unfolded. The probability, however, is, that Mrs. Eaton was visited by a fit and fell forward into the fire. The funeral sermon was pronounced by Rev. E. G. Carpenter.

FORENSIC FUN. We have heard of Legal quibbles in our day, and have seen some—but if a Philadelphia lawyer can beat the following, (lately urged to a jury in this city) he can take our hat, eye, and our corderoys. The prisoner is on his trial for entering a house in the night time with intent to steal. The testimony was clear that he had made an opening sufficiently large to admit the upper part of his body, and stretching out his arm committed the theft.

Mr. Obfusticate Brief addressed the jury—"What an outrage," (looking horrified and with outstretched and trembling arms) "I repeat, what an outrage upon your intelligence and common sense is it for the States Attorney to ask at your hand the conviction of my client on such testimony. The law is against entering a house—and can a man be said to enter a house, when only one half of his body is in and the other half out? Gentlemen, look to the divine law on this point—God commanded Adam and Eve not to eat the apple, i. e. the whole of the apple. And all the commentators agree that if they had only eaten one half, they would never have been expelled from the blooming garden of Eden.

The jury brought in a verdict of 'guilty' as to one half of his body from his waist up, and 'not guilty' as to the other half.

The judge sentenced the guilty half to one years's imprisonment, leaving it to the prisoner's option to have the innocent half cut off or take it along with him.

N. B. (We mean the jury and judge ought to have done so.) N. O. Pic.

Destructive Engine. We copied a paragraph from the New York Sun, a day or two ago, stating that a gentleman of that city had invented a powerful engine for harbor defence. The New York Herald has qone an extended notice of the invention, which is said to be simply a modification of the principle of the sling applied to mechinery, in connection with a tube or gun, throwing out a discharge of many balls in a minute, for hours together. The machine is so constructed that on putting in at one end the balls to be discharged, a rotary motion is produced by means of a crank, and, by a few rapid revolutions each ball receives a force and momentum equal to that communicated by any quantity of gunpowder. When this has been done, a slide starts and allows each ball to escape in succession from the chamber into a tube, when they are thrown to almost any distance and with unerring aim. The inventor is Mr. McCarty, a gentleman connected with the navy yard at Brooklyn. A number of experiments were recently made with this new engine of destruction, by order of the government, and are said to have given entire satisfaction to the distinguished persons who witnessed them. On one occasion about twenty pieces of solid timber were united together, forming one compact body. Against this piece of wooden breastwork, Mr. McCarty opened the battery of his piece of ordinance, and in less than ten minutes the whole solid breastwork was utterly demolished and shivered to splinters by the powerful and rapid succession of discharges upon it. Baltimore Pat.

DOG STORY. A gentleman in this city has a long legged greyhound, what performs feats almost incredible. He is very fond of raw eggs, and will suck them after the most approved manner. He will take change from his master's pocket, go to market and bring us breakfast, can run a mile in a minute, and jump over a pole 15 feet high. He officiates for the family as cook also. He will help undress the children, and will not be contented till he has undressed them. Exchange.

Albany Argus.

The Portland Advertiser exposes a portion of the scarcity of provisions in certain districts in South Carolina, and of the sufferings of many of the inhabitants, and adds, "A Great many of the families, which have migrated in this case, or 'fled from destitution,' to obtain their slaves with them." Such a philanthropist as the writer, we suppose, would have left the slaves to starvation, and then set himself up as a patriotic abolitionist for emancipating the slaves

Maine Dem.

Incendiaries are at work in Boston.—Two Carpenters shops in Harvard's Place were burned on Saturday morning. The Times says it was undoubtedly the work of incendiaries, and this is the third time, we believe, that these shops have been set on fire within three years.

Santa Anna. A correspondent of the Picayune say—The health of Santa Anna is good, but he seldom comes into Havana from his country residence except when the steamer from Vera Cruz is in the offing which he comes in and waits with all a despot's impatience for the British Consul's despatches, which it is said, are neither few nor small in bulk.

There are five rebels in Canada as well as in Uncle Sam's dominions. The editor of the Montreal Times says that in case of war he will agree to eat every live Yankee who reaches Montreal except as a prisoner of war.

SMALL POX. This fearful disease is making rapid progress in Canada east Hartford, one man, Mr. Timothy Richer, has died with it.

JOHN SMITHS. There are 678 householders of the name of Smith in Manchester, Eng. of whom 109 are Johns The Brown family numbers 262.

He that does the best he can is as worthy as he that can do the best.

WASN'T HE RIGHT? A juryman who couldn't agree with his fellow jurors said they were the most obstinate eleven men he ever had to deal with.

Tirrell still maintains his sullen behavior, in prison, in New Orleans. His mental sufferings are said to be very great.

He that does the best he can, is as worthy as he that can do the best.

☞ *Men of properties!* Neglect not the first symptoms of that dread disease, *Consumption*; for it is a disease to which you are peculiarly liable

From the Boston Medical Reporter.

Dr Bradley, the American Agent, has conferred a great blessing upon the country by the introduction of that great English Medicine, Dr Buchan's Hungarian Balsam into the United States; and medical journals would materially aid the cause of true humanity, by recommending it to the particular attention of the afflicted.

Pamphlets respecting this Great English Remedy may be had gratis of MOSES HAYMOND, only agent in Paris

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MARRIED.

In Sumner, 14th inst., by James Hennessy, 3d, Esq., Mr. Edmund Allen, of Hartford, to Miss Hannah Buck, of Sumner.

In Wayne, Rev. Caleb Fuller, of Maine Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, to Miss Elizabeth R. Swan.

In South Paris, by Rev. Mr. Waterhouse, Mr. Moses A. Young to Miss Maria P. Chamberlain, both of Norway.

In Waterford, by Rev. J. A. Douglass, Mr. Samuel Warren to Miss Irene B. Gage, all of Waterford.

DIED.

In this town, 18th inst., Mr. John Cooper, aged about 74 years.—8th inst., Mr. John G. Crawford, aged 72 years and 9 months.

In Brownfield, Miss Marion B. Bradbury, aged 16.

OXFORD, SS.

Supreme Judicial Court,

October Term, 1845.

To the Hon. Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court now sitting at Paris within and for the County of Oxford:—

RESPECTFULLY represents TIMOTHY WALKER of Rumford, in the County of Oxford, Esquire, that he is obliged to be absent from said Rumford, employed in the County of Oxford as Seminary Agent, with sundry contractors unknown to your Petitioner, and [illegible] And we, Asa Stephens and Charles Cummings, Sole Surgeons contained by subscription from Thousand nine hundred and sixty acres exclusive of roads, of which said Surgeon your Petitioner is seized as [illegible] of three undivided fourth parts of the remainder of the [illegible] and Andover North Surplus, as tenant in common with

[illegible] and being desirous of [illegible] in severalty, your Petitioner prays that [illegible] and that he may be authorized to [illegible] every part.

TIMOTHY WALKER.

By LYMAN RAWSON, his Attorney.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss: SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT, OCTOBER TERM, 1845.

[illegible] Petition, Order, and Notice thereon of the Supreme Judicial Court for the County of Oxford, and to me directed, praying that [illegible] Rumford, in said County, may be set off from the [illegible] and annexed to the town of Andover North Surplus, in said County, as by said Petition and Order on file in my office may more fully appear, I have appointed Monday, the fifth day of January next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling house of Asa Stephens, in said Rumford, as the time and place when and where all persons interested may appear and be heard thereon, if they see cause.

And I have caused notice of said Petition and Order to be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of said Petition and Order, together with this Order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, the last publication to be thirty days at least before said time of hearing, that they may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Given under my hand this 25th day of November, A. D. 1845.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss.

To the Sheriff of our Counties of Oxford, York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Penobscot, Hancock, Washington, Kennebec and Franklin, or either of their Deputies, and to the Constables of any of the towns in said Counties:

[illegible]

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss: WESTERN DISTRICT COURT, November Term, 1845.

[illegible] Petition and Order thereon of the Western District Court for the County of Oxford, and to me directed, praying that [illegible] Rumford, in said County, may be set off from the [illegible] and annexed to the town of Andover North Surplus, in said County, as by said Petition and Order on file in my office may more fully appear, I have appointed Monday, the fifth day of January next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling house of Asa Stephens, in said Rumford, as the time and place when and where all persons interested may appear and be heard thereon, if they see cause.

And I have caused notice of said Petition and Order to be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of said Petition and Order, together with this Order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, the last publication to be thirty days at least before said time of hearing, that they may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Given under my hand this 25th day of November, A. D. 1845.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Adjourned Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at Public Auction, on the fifth day of January next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling house of Asa Stephens, in said Rumford, the following described real estate, viz: [illegible] Western District Court, and [illegible] with a part of the [illegible] County of Oxford, and [illegible] to appear [illegible] Western District Court, and [illegible] Andover North Surplus, as tenant in common with [illegible] and Andover North Surplus, as tenant in common with [illegible] and being desirous of [illegible] in severalty, your Petitioner prays that [illegible] and that he may be authorized to [illegible] every part.

Dated this 25th day of November, A. D. 1845.

WM. B. KIMBALL, Administrator.

Dec 27, 1845. 3w53

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Young People's Magazine.

THIS Magazine is conducted by Miss Sarah [illegible] the name has been [illegible] and favorably known to the reading public, that in so doing she has [illegible] to the reading public, that in so doing she has [illegible] and [illegible] the very same a hearty welcome from the American people. And we are happy to announce that Rev. J. S. C. Abbott as among the [illegible] contributors. And also Mrs Elizabeth Oakes [illegible] It will be [illegible] and Engraving and a flower painted [illegible] The first No. is now ready to deliver to [illegible] Terms $1.00 per year, or 10 cents for a single number.

[illegible] work in our country is further than any [illegible] Please read the introduction below.

Intention.—[illegible] this work is to present [illegible] to the youth of our [illegible] shall not [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

THE CATACOMBS OF PARIS.

Professor Durbio, in his work on Europe, gives a sketch of the Catacombs of Paris. He states that part of the French Metropolis which lies upon the lower side of the Seine, is the oldest; and that from time immemorial, the stone for building was obtained from quarries lying under the city. It is supposed that the excavations extend under one sixth of the city. In 1785, a suggestion was made to convert them into recepticles for the dead; and it was finally decided that the millions that had passed away from the capital during ten centuries should be removed to these subteranean abodes. The rubbish was removed, pillars were built up in solid masonry, and particular portions separated from the rest by strong doors, with locks, to serve as the first recepticles. In 1786, the bones were conveyed in funeral cars from one of the principal cemetaries, and were precipitated down a perpendicular shaft, into the caverns below. The contents of other cemetaries were soon placed in the catecombs, which were rapidly augmented by the revolution. A little building is erected outside the *Barriera d'Enfer* in which is the opening of the principal shaft. The Professor and his party descended by ninety steps, and found themselves alone in the caverns. They followed their guide about twenty minutes and came to a strong door, each side of which was ornamented with pillars of Tuscan architecture. This door was open; and as the party passed the threshold the strangers found themselves surrounded by walls of human bones which the glare of their tapers showed to lie regularly piled up from the floors to the roof of the quarries. The bones of the legs and arms are closely laid in order, with ends outwards, and at regular intervals skulls are interspersed in three horizontal ranges disposed so as to present alternate parts of the head, and sometimes a single perpendicular range is seen, still further varying the general outline. Passing along what seems to be interminable ranges of these piles of human beings, they came to several apartments arranged like chapels, with varied dispositions of the piles of legs, arms and grinning skulls. How new, how strange, remarks the author, were the associations of the place, "over our heads was rolling the vast tide of life in the gay and wicked city—its myriads of inhabitants were jostling each other on the high roads of business, while here were the remains of four times their number, lying in silent and motionless piles in the depths below."

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—December 8th, 1845.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction at the Store of Bretton & Washburn, in Livermore, on Wednesday, the seventh day of January A. D. 1846, at one of the clock in the afternoon,—All the right, title, and interest, and equity of redemption which Isaac Fuller has in and to the homestead farm on which he now lives in Hartford, in said County, and was on the said and to the same at the time when attached upon the original writ, to wit: on the first day of May, A. D. 1845,—being the same farm which the said Isaac Fuller purchased of Ezekiel and Edward Fuller by Deed dated the tenth day of January A. D. 1845, and on the same day Mortgaged to Isaac Sturdivant Esq., for about three hundred dollars and the same now remaining unpaid, which the said Isaac Fuller may have in equity from the purchase said equity of redemption which may have been sold on Execution against said Isaac Fuller. For further particulars reference is had to said Deed.

33 JOHN MONROE, Jr., Deputy Sheriff.

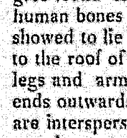
Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue at the Inn of Nathan M. Marble, in Paris, in said County, on Saturday, the seventeenth day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon—All the right which William Stearnes, Jr., of said Paris, has in equity to redeem the Homested Farm on which he now resides. Said Farm having been mortgaged on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1844, to Alanson Mellen, Treasurer of said Paris, to secure the payment of the sum of Two Hundred Dollars, and interest, annually, and recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 65, Page 247. Said right in equity, as aforesaid is already seized on Execution on a prior attachment and advertised to be sold on the 27th day of December next, and if sold at the last mentioned time on said prior attachment, then instead of the equity to redeem, as aforesaid, the right to redeem said equity will be sold at the time and place first and above mentioned the same having been attached on the original writ

SIMEON CUMMINGS, Deputy Sheriff
Paris, November 27th, 1845. 30

One Cent Reward!



RAN away, on Wednesday, 10th inst. my tenth, current, ELIJAH SHACKLY an indented apprentice, bound to the subscriber by the Overseers of the Poor of the Town of Hartford. This notice is hereby given to caution all persons against harboring or trusting said Elijah on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date. The above reward will be paid to any person who will return him, but no charges whatever. EZEKIEL FULLER
Hartford, December 15th, 1845. *32

Sale at Auction.

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for Oxford County I shall sell at public Auction on Thursday, the 20th day of January next at 2 o'clock P M., on the premises, all the right, title and interest that ELIJAH SHACKLY had, on the day of his decease, in and to the Farm on which said Shackly then resided. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

WM. K. RIMBALL, Administrator.
Dec. 20, 1845. 3w33

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to		$1,00.
do Tin Foil,	25	50.
Cleaning set of Teeth,	50	1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth,	$1,00	1,50, & 2,00

Work warranted.—March 28. tf 47

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly tended to
Feb 14 1845 tf

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at PARIS, Me., Dec 31, 1845.

Bowker, Miss Mary T., 2—Brooks, Otis W—Benson, Mrs Charlotte F.—Bolster, David, 2—Bridgham, Geo. Caldwell, Joseph P—Chandler, Reuben, Jr—Dubbs, Mrs. Louisa—Dean, Asa—Follett, Lewis—Fuller, Nathaniel—Fessenden, Deblois & Fessenden—Goodenow, John—Hersey, Mrs Hannah—Holmes, E. A. Esq—Mathews, Asa—Mathews, Winthrop—Marshall, Moses—Morton, Mrs Prudencia S—Millett, Amos—Paine, Abigh L—Perkins, Rev Cornelius—R W. Master or Secretary of Oxford Lodge—Rogers, Capt. Edmund—Rosenstiel, S—Rich, Delania—Stephens, Eleazer—Swan, William—Waterhouse, Stephen L—Walsh, Martin

G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to J C Marble, by note or account, must call on J. G. Cole and settle the same on or before the first day of March next, if they would save cost

J. C. MARBLE.
Paris, Jan. 5, 1846. tf 34

County Commissioners Accounts.

County of Oxford to Jonathan B. Smith, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1845—*May* 10 To 6 days making reports on the petitions of Princus Howe and others, Ezekiel Treat, Jr., and others, Ansel Town and others, and John C West and others; and drawing four plans of roads and alterations laid out on said petitions, $15 00

County of Oxford to Joseph Tobin, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1845—*June* 17 To travel from Byron to James Brown's in Hebron and back on petition of James Brown, sixty miles, 6 00
Attendance two and half days, 6 25
July 1st Travel from Byron to Stephen Gammons, in Turner, on petition of Sampson Reed, and back, ninety miles, 9 00
Attendance three days, 7 50
Ferriage, 25
July 9th. To travel from Byron to William Woodsom in Peru and back on petition of Wm. Woodsom, fifty miles, 5 00
Attendance three and half days, 8 75 } 9 00
Ferriage, twenty-five cents, }
August 19th From Byron to Hartford's tavern in Lovell, on petition of Committee of town of Sweden and back, one hundred and fifty miles, 15 00
Six days attendance, 15 00 } 15 25
Ferriages, twenty five cents }
August 20th. From Byron to Princus Howes in Canton on petition of Luther Ludden, 63 ms. 6 00
Two days attendance, 5 00
$55 25

County of Oxford to Jonathan B. Smith, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1845—*June* 20 To travel from Norway to Letter A No. 2, and back on the petition of James Brown Agent for the Proprietors of said township 30 miles, 3 00
To 2 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition, 5 00
To cash paid for Ferriage, 25 } 37
To cash paid for postage on 2 letters 12 cts. }
July 4. To travel from Norway to Turner and from Hartford home on the petition of Sampson Reed and others, forty miles, 4 00
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition, 7 50
July 12 To travel from Norway to Peru and back on the petition of William Woodsom and others, 54 miles, 5 40
To 3 1 2 days viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said petition, 8 75
August 23 To travel from Norway to Lovell and from Sweden home on the petition of Committee of Sweden, 46 miles, 4 60
To 4 1 2 days en viewing, hearing the parties, locating and attendance on said petition, 11 25
Aug 30. To travel from Norway to Princus Howes in Canton and from Gen Samuel Holland's in Dixfield home on the petition of Luther H. Ludden and others, 56 miles, 6 00
To 2 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition, 5 00 } 5 25
To cash paid for Ferriage 25 }
Sept. 1st To 4 days making up reports, 10 00
$80 62

County of Oxford to James Burbank, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1845—*June* 17. To travel from Gilead to James Brown in Letter A. No. 2, and back on the petition of James Brown, Agent of Letter A. No 2, sixty-two ms. 6 20
Two days viewing, hearing the parties and locating the same, 5 00
July 1st. To travel from Gilead to Stephen Gammons and back on the petition of Samuel Reed, ninety miles, 9 00
To three days viewing, hearing the parties and locating the same, 7 50
Twenty five cents paid for Ferriage, 25
July 9 To travel from Gilead to William Woodsom in Peru and back on petition of William Woodsom, 78 miles, 7 80
Three and half days viewing, hearing parties and attendance on the same, 8 75
Twenty five cents for Ferriage, 25
August 19 To travel from Gilead to Hartford in Lovell and back on the petition of the committee of Sweden, sixty-eight miles, 6 80
Four and half days viewing, hearing and locating and attendance, 11 25
Twenty five cents for Ferriage, 25
August 20th To travel from Gilead to Princus Howes in Canton and back on petition of Luther H Ludden, for L. Dennen, eighty eight ms. 8 80
Two days viewing, hearing parties and locating, 5 00
$86 00

County of Oxford Dr. to Joseph Tobin,

For services as County Commissioner for the year 1845.

Sept 10th. To travel from Byron to Welcome Stone's in Leeds and back on petition of Jonathan Merrill and Samuel Morse, Agents for the towns of Leeds and Monmouth, one hundred miles, 10 00
Attendance six days 15 00—four ferriages, 45, 15 45
Sept 22d To travel from Byron to Lewis Crockett's tavern in Andover and back on petition of S W. Gregg, twenty-five miles, 2 50
Attendance, nine days 22 50
Oct. 7th To travel from Byron to Robinson Turner's in Peru, fifty miles, 5 00
Ferriage, 25
October 14th. Travel from Byron to Lewis Crockett's tavern in Andover on petition of R. Clay and others, twelve miles, 1 25
To travel from Lewis Crockett's tavern to New Hampshire line and back on said petition, thirty-two miles, 3 50
From Lewis Crockett's to Bretton's Mills in Livermore on same, forty miles, 4 00
And back from East Winthrop, sixty miles, 6 00
Attendance twenty three days, 57 50
Six ferriages, 65
Nov. 11th. Travel from Byron to John Simmons in Canton and back on petition of Alexander Alden, seventy miles, 7 00
Attendance six days, 15 00
Ferriage, 25
Nov. 18th. Travel from Byron to Col Morrill's in Dixfield and back on petition of John M Eustis, forty-five miles, 4 50
Attendance four days, 10 00
Nov. 25th. To travel from Byron to William Noyes' in Greenwood and back on petition of Joseph Small and others, ninety miles, 9 00
Attendance one day, 2 50—Ferriage 25, 2 75

December 1st. To travel from Byron to Richard Hutchinson in Hartford and back on petition of John Walker and others, ninety miles, 9 00
Attendance seven days, 17 50
December 12th. Travel from Byron to J. Churchill's tavern in Hallowell and from Wayne Village back on petition of R Clay by adjournment one hundred and ten miles, 11 00
Attendance and hearing parties ten days, 25 00
$254 25
Credit one dollar received by mistake in adding the last account settled with the County, 1 00
$253 25

County of Oxford to Jonathan B. Smith, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1845—*Sept* 20 To travel from Norway to Leeds and back on the petition of Agents of Leeds and Monmouth—fifty miles, 5 00
To 4 1 2 days viewing, hearing the parties and attendance on said petition, 11 25
To cash paid for toll, 32
Oct 3 To travel from Norway to Andover Corner and from Asa Pratts in Andover home on the petition of Simon W. Greg and others, 69 miles, 6 90
To ten days viewing, hearing the parties, locating and attendance on said petition, 25 00
6. To 2 days making plans & roads laid out 5 00
13. To travel from Norway to Peru and back on the petition of William Woodsom and others—fifty-four miles, 5 40
To 6 days locating and attendance on said Pet. 15 00
16. To travel from Norway to Andover on the petition of R Clay and others—33 miles, 3 30
17. To travel from Andover corner to N. H. line and back on said petition, 32 miles, 3 20
18. To travel from Andover corner to Bretton's Mills on said petition—40 miles, 4 00
22 To 2 days viewing on said petition, 5 00
To travel from Leeds home on said pet. 27 ms. 2 70
Nov. 8. To travel from Paris to Monmouth and from East Winthrop home on said petition—seventy miles, 7 00
To 17 1-2 days viewing and attendance on said petition, 43 75
To cash paid for ferriage and tolls, 70
17. To travel from Norway to Canton and back on the petition of Alexander Alden, Jr., and others—sixty miles, 6 00
To six days viewing, hearing the parties, locating and attendance on said petition, 15 00
22 To travel from Norway to Dixfield and back on the petition of John M. Eustis and others—sixty miles, 6 00
To cash paid for ferriage, 37
To 3 1 2 days viewing, hearing the parties, locating and attendance on said petition, 7 88
21. To two days making up reports, 5 00
25. To travel from Norway to Greenwood and back on the petition of Josiah Small & als 2 00
To one day attendance on said petition 2 50
Nov. 30. To three days making up reports and drawing plans, 7 50
Dec. 8 To travel from Norway to Hartford and back on the petition of John Walker and others—forty miles, 4 00
To six days viewing, hearing the parties, locating and attendance on said petition, 15 00
10. To two days writing reports and making plans, 5 00
21. To travel from Norway to Hallowell X roads and from Wayne home on the petition of R. Clay and others, 73 miles, 7 30
To ten days viewing, hearing the parties and attendance on said petition, 25 00
22 To one day finishing plans. 2 50
To stationery furnished to the County for the year past, 1 00
$257 33

County of Oxford to James Burbank, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1845—*Sept* 16 To travel from Gilead to J. Welcome Lewis and back, 114 miles, 11 40
Six days viewing and hearing, 15 00 } 15 25
Ferriage, 25 }
23 To travel from Gilead to L. Crockett's in Andover and back on the petition of S W Gregg and others, sixty two miles, 6 20
Two days viewing and attendance, 5 00
Oct 7. To travel from Gilead to R Turner's in Peru and back by adjournment on petition of William Woodsom and others, 78 miles, 7 80
Three days attendance, 7 50—ferriage, 25, 7 75
14 To travel from Gilead to Andover on the petition of R Clay and others, 31 miles, 3 10
Twenty four days viewing, 60 00
Travel from Winthrop to Gilead, 60 miles, 6 00—four ages, 80, 6 80
Nov 14 To travel from Gilead to John Simmons in Canton and back on the petition of Alexander Alden and others, 140 miles, 14 00
Four days in attendance, 10 00—ferriage, 25, 10 25
18 To travel from Gilead to Morrill's in Dixfield and back on the petition of J. M. Eustis—seventy-four miles, 7 40
Three days viewing, 7 50—ferriage, 25, 7 75
25 To travel travel from Gilead to W Noyes in Greenwood and back on the petition of Josiah small and others, 90 miles, 9 00
One day viewing, &c 2 50—ferriage, 25, 2 75
Dec 1 To travel from Gilead to R Hutchinson in Hartford and back on the petition of John Walker and others—ninety miles, 10 00
Seven days viewing, &c., 17 50—ferriage 25, 17 75
12 To travel from Gilead to J. Churchill's in Hallowell by adjournment on the petition of R Clay and others—71 miles, 7 10
Four days viewing and hearing, 25 00
Travel from Wayne to Gilead, 10 miles, 1 00 } 6 25
Toll, 25 }
$224 00

Oxford County Commissioners Court.

May Term, 1845.

Joseph Tobin, travel 90 miles, 9 00		
Toll,	25	
Attendance, 8 Days,	7 50	16,75
Jonathan B Smith, travel 10 miles, 1 00		
Attendance, 3 days,	7 50	
James Burbank, travel 70 miles, 7 00		
Toll,	25	
Attendance, 3 days,	7 50	14,75

September Term, 1845.

Joseph Tobin, travel 90 miles, 9 00		
Toll,	25	
Attendance, 4 days,	10 00	19,25
Jonathan B. Smith, travel 10 miles, 1 00		
Attendance, 4 days,	10 00	
James Burbank, travel 70 miles, 7 00		
Toll,	25	
Attendance, 4 days,	10 00	17,25

December Term, 1845—By Adjournment.

Joseph Tobin, travel 90 miles, 9 00		
Toll,	25	
Attendance, 3 days,	7 50	16,25
Jonathan B. Smith, travel 10 miles, 1 00		
Attendance, 3 days,	7 50	8,50
James Burbank, travel 70 miles, 7 00		
Toll,	25	
Attendance, 3 days,	7 50	14,75

CLERK'S OFFICE, OXFORD COUNTY, DECEMBER 23, 1845.

The foregoing accounts were severally made and sworn to by the respective Commissioners of said County, and were severally examined, audited and allowed and certified by the Clerk and County Attorney agreeably to law, and are truly copied by

[34] J. G. COLE, CLERK.

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE

Great Attraction for the New Year!

THE ILLUSTRATED New England Family Magazine.

NEW VOLUME!—JAN. 1846!

MESSRS. BRADBURY, SODEN & CO. will issue on the 20th of December the January number of this highly popular and valuable Magazine; being the first number of a new volume. The great success which the publishers have met with in commencing a "Family Magazine" that should impart to its readers useful knowledge, as well as amusement and recreation, has determined them to make greater efforts to render the work still more valuable and attractive the coming year. They respectfully ask, therefore, the encouragement and patronage of every person who desires to have useful and instructive works take the place of the light and frivolous love tales, calculated to excite the bad passions in the young, which are, under the mask of "cheap Literature," now so widely spread over the land.

Specimen numbers will be freely furnished when sent for, free of expense, and the publishers ask of an enlightened public an examination of their work. Particular attention is drawn to the fact that *risks* of ten are supplied with the work at One Dollar a Year, or one copy of the "Family Magazine" and one copy of "Robert Merry's Museum" are supplied one year for Two Dollars—a degree of cheapness, quantity of matter considered, which has no parallel.

The Family Magazine will be published as heretofore on or near the first day of each month, on clear type and fine white paper. Each number will contain forty-eight double pages of reading matter, and be illustrated with from eight to twelve new and beautiful

WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

Making at the end of the year a splendid pictorial volume of useful and entertaining matter, containing 576 pages, and more than one hundred Wood Engravings.

TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance. To clubs, as before, when payments are made strictly in advance,

Three copies one year,		Four Dollars.	
Five	"	Six	"
Ten	"	Ten	"

or only One Dollar a Copy!!

☞ One copy of the Family Magazine and one copy of Robert Merry's Museum, (a magazine for youth, edited by the famous "Peter Parley,") one year,

Two dollars if paid in advance.

Periodical dealers and agents will be supplied with the above works at the most liberal discount. All orders (post paid) must be addressed,

BRADBURY, SODEN & CO
33 12 School Street, Boston.

GREAT
ENGLISH REMEDY

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE great and only remedy for Colds, Coughs Asthma, and Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by the celebrated Dr. Richter, of London, England, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The extraordinary success of this medicine, in the cure of Pulmonary diseases, warrants the American Agent in soliciting the attention of the Afflicted to THIS GREAT REMEDY. It can be found in the remotest parts of the country—cures that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *Confirmed and Incurable.* The Hungarian Balsam has certainly cured the *most desperate* of cases. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established virtue.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Richter's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

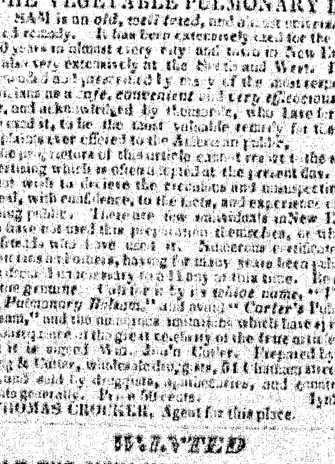
☞ Sold, in large bottles, at $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of Health.

Pamphlets, containing a number of English and American certificates, and other evidences showing the unequalled success of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agent, gratuitously.

DAVID F BRADLEE, sole Agent for the United States,
119 Court-street, Boston.

Agents.

Paris, M. Harwood; Norway, H. H. & Bros., Locke & Burbank; Turner, J. D. Park, Dixfield, Charles P. Chase, Peru, Wm. Cowan, Hartford, B. Bisbee, Rumford, J. H. Woodard, Portland, Lowell and Moses.
June 5, 1845. 1y4



For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is an *old, well tried,* and almost universally approved remedy. It has been extensively used for the last 16 or 20 years in almost every city and town in New England, and also very extensively in the South and West. It is recommended and prescribed by many of the most respectable physicians as a *safe, convenient* and *very efficacious* medicine, and acknowledged by thousands, who have for a long time used it, to be the most valuable remedy for the above complaints ever offered to the American public.

The proprietors of this article cannot resort to the style of advertising which is often adopted at the present day. They do not wish to deceive the credulous and unsuspecting, but appeal, with confidence, to the facts, and experience of the discerning public. There are few families in New England who have not used these preparations themselves, or who have not friends who have used it. Numerous certificates from physicians and others, having for many years been published, it is deemed unnecessary to add any at this time. Be sure to get the genuine. Coffin's is the *whole name,* "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam," and avoid "Carter's Pulmonary Balsam," and the numerous spurious which have sprung up assuming some of the great excellency of the true article. See that it is signed Wm. Jas'n Coffin. Prepared by Read, Wing & Carter, wholesale druggists, 51 Chatham street, Boston, and sold by druggists, apothecaries, and country merchants generally. Price 50 cents.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent for this place. 1y32

WANTED

AT THE NEW YORK CHEAP STORE,

Under the U. S. Hotel,

FOR which the highest price will be paid in any kind of Dry Goods at less than the New York prices,

10,000 yds. All Wool Flannel
10,000 yds Cotton and Wool,
10,000 lbs. Blue mixed yarns 3 Threads

Portland, Nov 1, 1845. 1y29

NORWAY STEEP FALLS.

THE Subscribers would say to their Friends and Customers, that they have on hand as usual, a good assortment of

English, French and AMERICAN

DRY GOODS;

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE;

Hard Ware and Cutlery;

W. I. GOODS AND GROCERIES;

HOLLOW WARE;

Nails and Glass; Iron and Steel; Salt, Fish; Lime, Flour; Sole and Upper Leather; Boots and Shoes, Feathers, &c &c. &c.

ALSO—30 bbls **CLEAR PORK,** packed by ourselves, at wholesale and retail.

Fur Goods,

Such as Buffalo Robes, Caps, Boas and Muffs, Neck Ties, &c., which we pledge ourselves to sell at fair and honest prices, and will endeavor to make all who may favor us with their custom satisfied that *we sell Goods, according to quality, as low, to say the least, as any Store in the County*

☞ We want in exchange for Goods or Cash—
25 tons Pork, 2000 bushels Barley,
3000 bushels Oats, 10 tons Dry Apples,
25 tons Clover Seed,
1000 bushels Herds Grass Seed,
5 tons good Butter,
New Milk and Shipping Cheese,
Corn, Wheat, Rye, Shipping Furs,
2000 Wood Skins, 10,000 lbs Wool,
Hides, Shingles and Clapboards, &c &c

DENISON & FYLER
Norway Falls, Nov 25, 1845 3w32

N. B. Having made some different arrangements with regard to our business, the Notes and accounts due A. C. Denison & Co must be paid without fail, previous to the first of January, 1846.

DENISON & FYLER.

Asiatic Liniment.

THIS LINIMENT is decidedly the VERY best preparation ever got up for the cure of Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, Numbness, Spasms, Bruises, Chilblains, Gout, Spinal Irritation, and almost any local Inflammation.—It may be considered a desideratum in the list of curatives, combining advantages not possessed by any other preparation of the kind, to prompt and efficient in its action, and may be relied on as perfectly safe in all cases for which it is recommended. It will not soil the clothing nor the skin, as do most of the "Compounds" brought out under the name of Liniment, but is perfectly clean and has a fragrant smell, which is of quite importance than many suppose who imagine that any thing that smells and tastes bad, and is offensive to the highest degree, must needs possess wonderful powers as a Medicine. It is put up in a very neat and attractive style, and sells at the low price of

25 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to Traders, Hawkers, Peddlers and others by

H. K. HINKLEY, *Apothecary,*
PORTLAND, Me.

For sale by TUBBS & PORTER, Paris; Nath'l Hasbrouck, West Bucksfield; Sylvanus Bradbury, Bucksfield; I. S. Bispee, Hebron; P. F. Lovejoy, Peru & Andover; Woodbridge, Houghton & Tuell, Greenwood; Bisbee & Crocker, Hanover Hill, Bethel; Henry Ward, West Bethel; Smith & Stone, Newry; Farnum & Hall, Hanover; Joshua Grafton, Rumford; Lewis Reed Mexico; C. F. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Holmes, Canton; Johnson Coolidge, Livermore; J. A. Kimball, N. Turner; Wm. P. Bass, Jr., Jackson Farmer, Minot; N. L. Humphrey, Cumberland; John A. Poor, Shop, Albert Harmon, Freeport; W. P. Haines, J. & N. Parker, and Rich & Co., Gardiner; N. Ingraham & Son, Lewiston; Reed Lovell, Skowhegan, &c. &c.

For sale by Peddlers by JOSEPH P. HIGGIN & Co., and by the Druggists generally. (Dec. 23, 1845—1y33)

To the Honorable County Commissioners Court to be holden at Paris for and within the County of Oxford, the third Tuesday of December, 1845, by adjournment—

WE the undersigned petitioners respectfully represent to your Honors that the County road as now travelled from Andover line through Andover North Surplus, Letter C Surplus, and Letter B to New Hampshire line—and the County road as travelled from or near J. J. Bragg's in Letter B where it intersects the road from Andover to New Hampshire line, through Letter B and Number Five, Range Seven, South line of said Number Five thrown on the Map, are very much out of use and unsafe and public good requires that they should be made and travelled as the case may be. We therefore request your Honors to cause a committee to be appointed to examine said roads, and if they find the same to be as we represent them, to cause the same to be discontinued, and the County road as now travelled from